- (2) The employer shall ensure that a protective helmet designed to reduce electrical shock hazard is worn by each such affected employee when near exposed electrical conductors which could contact the head.
- (b) Criteria for head protection. (1) Head protection must comply with any of the following consensus standards:
- (i) ANSI Z89.1-2003, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," which is incorporated by reference in §1910.6:
- (ii) ANSI Z89.1–1997, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," which is incorporated by reference in §1910.6; or
- (iii) ANSI Z89.1–1986, "American National Standard for Personnel Protection—Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers—Requirements," which is incorporated by reference in §1910.6.
- (2) Head protection devices that the employer demonstrates are at least as effective as head protection devices that are constructed in accordance with one of the above consensus standards will be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this section.

[59 FR 16362, Apr. 6, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 9238, Mar. 7, 1996; 61 FR 19548, May 2, 1996; 74 FR 46356, Sept. 9, 2009]

§ 1910.136 Foot protection.

- (a) General requirements. The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses protective footwear when working in areas where there is a danger of foot injuries due to falling or rolling objects, or objects piercing the sole, and where such employee's feet are exposed to electrical hazards.
- (b) Criteria for protective footwear. (1) Protective footwear must comply with any of the following consensus standards:
- (i) ASTM F-2412-2005, "Standard Test Methods for Foot Protection," and ASTM F-2413-2005, "Standard Specification for Performance Requirements for Protective Footwear," which are incorporated by reference in §1910.6;
- (ii) ANSI Z41-1999, "American National Standard for Personal Protection—Protective Footwear," which is incorporated by reference in §1910.6; or
- (iii) ANSI Z41–1991, "American National Standard for Personal Protec-

- tion—Protective Footwear," which is incorporated by reference in § 1910.6.
- (2) Protective footwear that the employer demonstrates is at least as effective as protective footwear that is constructed in accordance with one of the above consensus standards will be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this section.

[59 FR 16362, Apr. 6, 1994; 59 FR 33911, July 1, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 9238, Mar. 7, 1996; 61 FR 19548, May 2, 1996; 61 FR 21228, May 9, 1996; 74 FR 46356, Sept. 9, 2009]

§ 1910.137 Electrical protective equipment.

- (a) Design requirements. Insulating blankets, matting, covers, line hose, gloves, and sleeves made of rubber shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) Manufacture and marking. (i) Blankets, gloves, and sleeves shall be produced by a seamless process.
- (ii) Each item shall be clearly marked as follows:
- (A) Class 0 equipment shall be marked Class 0.
- (B) Class 1 equipment shall be marked Class 1.
- (C) Class 2 equipment shall be
- marked Class 2.
 (D) Class 3 equipment shall be marked Class 3.
- (E) Class 4 equipment shall be marked Class 4.
- (F) Non-ozone-resistant equipment other than matting shall be marked Type I
- (G) Ozone-resistant equipment other than matting shall be marked Type II.
- (H) Other relevant markings, such as the manufacturer's identification and the size of the equipment, may also be provided.
- (iii) Markings shall be nonconducting and shall be applied in such a manner as not to impair the insulating qualities of the equipment.
- (iv) Markings on gloves shall be confined to the cuff portion of the glove.
- (2) Electrical requirements. (i) Equipment shall be capable of withstanding the a-c proof-test voltage specified in Table I-2 or the d-c proof-test voltage specified in Table I-3.
- (A) The proof test shall reliably indicate that the equipment can withstand the voltage involved.